SRINGTON OFFICE—1410 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUI Telephone Calls

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL

Reduced Rates to Clubs. otscribe with any of our numerous agents or send JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY.

WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS.

Indianapolis, Ind. States should put on an eight-page paper a ENT postage stamp; on a tweive or sixteen-page a Two-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in his paper must, in order to receive attention, be ac-temporated by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL RK-Gilsey House, Windsor Hotel and Asto HADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, cor. Lancaster ave. O. News Co. M Adams street.

CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner Third and Jefferson ets., and Louisville Book Co. ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange 16th street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street.

It is now very evident that the Republicans of Indiana will not be forced to resort to a draft to get a candidate for Governer.

The elections which have thus far been held in Great Britain indicate a decided Conservative majority in the next House of Commons. After all, if we must have one or the

other, Embassador Bayard's toadyism to the British aristocracy or Embassa dor Eustis's expansive jingoism, let us have the latter.

The exchange which says that the Inlianapolis newspapers are renewing the wrangle over "the alleged soldiers' monument" are mistaken. The monument wrangles are of the past.

The Hon. John Gilbert Shanklin has declared his hostility to a third term on general principles. This time 90 per cent, of the Indiana Democrats are with him on that question.

Hoke Smith has contributed ten dollars to the relief fund being raised by B New York paper for the benefit of Miss Key, who was turned out of his Pension Department. This is in the nature of a confession that the woman was treated unjustly.

Marshall Field, the well-known nerchant of Chicago, and withal a Democrat, expresses the opinion that there is danger that there is too much boom n the revival of business. That is while business has improved, the improvement is not so radical as many newspapers are setting forth

The Tory Ministry in Canada seems to have put off the evil day by promising the Catholics to introduce a bill in January requiring Manitoba to divide its school fund. In the interval the Ministry will endeavor to devise a compromise, but if Manitoba's temper does not materially change there can be no division of the school fund.

The South Bend Times (Democratic) is pleased because Senator Gorman cannot be killed off as a party leader. And yet only ten months have passed since the Indiana State Convention resolved that he was a traitor to his party and the majority desired to have him blacklisted as such by having his name put into the platform as one of the traitors denounced, but were prevented from so doing by cooler heads.

The Lafayette Journal prints and commends to the Republican editors of ndiana an article from the Philadelphia Ledger defending the financial management of the administration. That is all right, except that the Ledger is not now and never has been a Republican paper Its present editor is so near to the President that he has been a-fishing with him. The Ledger is a paper whose pres ent national politics is Clevelandism.

The chief of the Bureau of Statistics has introduced into his report for May several illustrations to show where we purchase sugar, etc., but we regret that that tariff reformer cannot verify in his statistics the claim that the administration to which he belongs has opened any markets for the products of the United States. On the contrary, they show that the Democratic policy is contracting those it found when it start-

"Who ever heard of an advance of wages under the McKinley tariff?" asks a Democratic crossroads organ. Everybody who has ears to hear. The wages of all the woolen and cotton industries were advanced from 5 to 15 per cent. between 1888 and November, 1892. This is shown by labor statistical bureaus in New York, Massachusetts and other States. The same was true of the iron industry. It was a period of wage-rais-

There are rough and vicious people in this country, but there is every reason to believe that a crowd could not be found which would throw "clods and refuse" at persons in an open carriage, one of whom was a lady, because the men were candidates for election on the opposition side, as was the case in Derby, England, Thursday, Sir William Harcourt, ex-Chancellor, being the opposition candidate whose presence incited such a riot.

The following paragraph is a sample of the stupid demagogy which inspires the Democratic editor who is advocating independent free coinage in this

Bankers and capitalists who handle many sands of dollars don't want silver monecause it is heavy and occupies too space. But the toiling millions want ver. They never have too much of it circulates among the people, and

ich and silver for the poor. If the writer of the above knows anyhing of monetary affairs he knows that

lars are kept in circulation, while the rest is represented by silver certificates which circulate as money. If there were ten times as many silver dollars, banks and business men would not carry them, but would devise some plan of certificates for silver on deposit, just as they now do with gold. As for the "tolling millions," they are rarely paid more than four silver dollars when wages, amounts of \$5 and upwards being paid in some paper representativesgreenbacks, treasury notes, bank notes silver certificates, every dollar of

which will purchase just as much as the gold dollar. All this talk about having gold for the rich and silver for the poor is the most idiotic drivel that can be printed. The two metals are designed to go together, the one to supplement the other. To secure this, both metals must be coined upon the ratio of their commercial value; if coinage is free the issue of the amount of the coins of the over-valued metal must be limited, as in this country at the present time. If coined upon their commercial value, the ratio would now be 30 to 1.

INSTRUCTIVE IF NOT INTERESTING

The last report of the Bureau of Statistics, which was advertised to contain new and interesting features, presents some facts which, if new and interesting, are not cheering. May was the eleventh month of the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1895. The general features of the new tariff went into operation about Sept. 1, 1894, so that with the close of May it had been in force nine months. A few of the results of the new duties are at least informing.

The first fact which attracts attention is that 779,069 more bushels of barley were imported under the present law than under the McKinley law in the corresponding months of the preceding year. The duty had been cut in two, and Canada got the advantage. The next topic, considered alphabetically, is the importation of cotton goods. During eleven months under the McKinley law the value of such imports was \$21,213,-79; during eleven months of the Dem cratic tariff the value was \$31,443,561 That is, in eleven months the American manufacturers and employes lost the home market to the extent of over \$10,-000,000 worth of goods. The imports of stone and china ware were \$1,709,309 more in eleven months of the Democratic tariff; those of glass, \$1,296,050. In iron and steel, thanks to the policy of protection and to certain Democratic Senators denounced as traitors, the duties of the McKinley tariff were so well maintained in the present law that the imports were increased a little less than two million dollars. The largest increase is in cutlery, an industry which employs skilled labor, the value of the importation increasing from \$764,831 in 1894 to \$1,713,471 in 1895

It may interest those who get a few dollars from eggs in Indiana to learn that Canada sold 2,486,034 dozen under the Democratic tariff, where it sold but 1,757,718 dozen under the McKinley law. The result of the free wool provision appears in the fact that \$22,879,730 worth of foreign wool was imported during the eleven months, while only \$5,306,992 worth of such wools were imported during the corresponding period of the previous year under the McKinley law. These imported wools have taken the place of those raised in the United States heretofore. The Democratic tariff law has been in force only since Jan. 1 in regard to woolen goods Nevertheless, under the impetus of the lower duties, the importation of woolen goods has risen from \$18,432,675 under the McKinley law to \$32,750,217 under the Democratic law. Here is the loss of market for \$14,300,000 of home goods Sooner or later it means idle employes here if this market is not recovered.

The Journal has received the official reports of breadstuffs and provisions exported during the fiscal year 1895, with comparisons with 1894. We have been purchasing much more liberally in the "markets of the world"-how have these markets been reciprocating for our lower tariff duties? Here are the figures: 16,536,991 barrels of flour and 87,958,280 bushels of wheat exported in the fiscal year 1894, valued at \$127,156,560, compared with 14,942,647 barrels and 75,831, 639 bushels of wheat, valued at \$94,333, 043 in 1895—a falling off in 1895 of nearly \$33,000,000 in the article of wheat alone. The aggregate of all breadstuffs exported in 1894 was \$161,677,730, against \$110,-098,643 in 1895—a falling off of about \$51,500,000. The value of cattle, hogs, meats, dairy products, etc., exported in 1894, was \$174,131,614 compared with \$159,-169,448 during the fiscal year ending with June 30, 1895-a loss of nearly \$15,000,000, which, added to the falling off in breadstuffs, makes a total of more than \$66,-000,000 less of the products of the farm exported, while we have had a reform tariff, which should have opened the markets of the world, than under the "Chinese wall" of McKinleyism. June, 1894, we exported \$17,382,843 worth of provisions, and only \$11,134,867 in

The foregoing facts are submitted to those who insisted for years that a reduction of duties opening our markets to freer competition would unlock the markets of an appreciative world to us.

THE DEMOCRATIC WRANGLE IN KENTUCKY.

The Democratic brethren in Kentucky are in a queer fix. The State convention, by a vote of nearly two-thirds, declared in favor of the Cleveland-Carlisle financial policy. The same convention, as is well known, nominated a man for Governor who opened his canvass by declaring for independent free silver coinage. The candidates held a conference after the convention, at which it was decided, as far as possible, that the silver and currency question should be left out of the canvass and an appeal made to the people to support that indefinite thing branded "Democratic principles" in general, without specification. Thus the matter seemed to be arranged until the State committee called a conference of leaders, candidates and others. The consultation was long and animated. The sound money men desired to fight the campaign on the party platform, saying as little as possible about the silver question. Senator Blackburn, on his part, declared that he, being a candidate for United States Senator, should place his own interpretation upon the platform and advocate the free coinage of silver. So the conference broke up without adopting any policy, but with the understanding that on the stump Democrats should interpret the

money plank of the platform to suit

in what may be called a "hole." If he stands by the whole platform, he mustoppose the independent coinage of silver which he declared for before the convention. If he attempts to be silent on the subject, he will be questioned in a manner which will be very embarrassing. When Senator Lindsay, ex-Governors McCreary and Buckner address the people, they will stand for sound money and the full platform, while the flambuoyant Blackburn will make his canvass for United States Senator on the issue of the free coinage of silver

and against the platform of the party. On the whole, the situation is unique, embarrassing for the Democratic leaders, but very fortunate and helpful for the Republicans.

It is a good ways from New York to Indiana, and the people of the Eastern metropolis do not know much about us. Here, for instance, is the New York Tribune giving this State credit for a population of four millions. The estimated population at the beginning of 1895 was but 2,400,000, but if the general increase is in proportion to that of Indianapolis, as shown by the letter-carriers' census, the four million point will be reached by 1900. That is, the Tribune will be right five years from datewhich is about as near an approach to accuracy as can be expected from a New York paper.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

All It Could Do. A convulsive sob shook his frame. Inasmuch as he was the living skeleton that was all there was of him for it to

Mand Up to Date. Maud Muller on a summer day Raked the meadows sweet with hay. And scorned the wrathful bumblebee In bloomers gathered at the knee.

A Convert. "What you think you are going to do?" sked the barkeeper. "Take a bath?" "You said 'er." answered Mr. Disma Dawson. "Feller last night at de Salvation Army told me dat a man was no Verified.

The flying machine, loaded with dynamite, cordite and nitroglycerine, hovered

over the doomed city. The ex-ball player, now a gunner, sighted long and carefully at the threatening object. He fired and the ball flew wide. "It is as the rooters always told me," he sighed. "I can't hit a balloon."

Perhaps no poet ever had more imitators than Mr. James Whitcomb Riley. Because his dialect was precisely that with which everybody is familiar, and because verse, being simple and natural, appeared easy to write, every amateur rhymer, it seemed, set about writing "poems like Riley's." Some of the many that have got nto print are very close imitations, not to say plagiarisms. Many more are verbal possibly unconscious imitations, have considerable merit. They float about in the newspapers until they lose their identity then some editor in need of a piece of verse, and to whom one bit of dialect is the same as another, is deceived by the similarity, and attaches Riley's name. This gives the fragment a new lease of life, it goes the rounds again, and the critical friends of the poet read it and grieve, thinking he is growing careless. Many such bits are in circulation under false colors, and will doubtless appear in future unauthorized editions of the author's work. Only last week a well-known periodical printed some serts that he'd "ruther live out here among the trees . . . than to live what folks call a life of ease up thar in the city. None of Mr. Riley's characters, and none of the unlettered Hoosiers whom he undertakes to picture ever said "thar," meaning "there." Neither do they say "kinder" for "kind of." as this personage is made to do n another line. Neither does the man who says "ruther," "kindo'," "fer" and the like talk about a "life of ease." There is a harmony in these things, and certain rules. even among the variations of dialect, of which only a student of the vernacular and an artist has command. It is doubtless annoying to the genuine poet and artist to se these base imitations passing as his own but it is one of the tributes paid to popularity, one of the penalties of fame that cannot be escaped, and must be submitted to with what grace can be mustered.

It was bound to come. The women have been taking possession of newspapers for a day and getting out editions by themselves for charity's sake have turned their attention to other lines of business. Down in Rome, Ga., the other day, they took possession of the streetrailway system and pocketed the profits. They did not venture to act as motormen but did transform themselves into conductors and every man who wanted to rein their good graces had to ride not once, but many times. If they were exact in the matter of making change it was contrary to the rule of women working for charity. At all events, they made a good thing out of the railway and are looking about for new fields to conquer. Rome having set the example, other places will fall in line, and a woman's day in railroads, markets, dry goods and all other shops or other money-making institutions will be the order of the season. And the newspapers, having stood their siege, will not say the gentle ladies nav.

The decrease in price of certain Eastern magazines on account of sharp competition is ruinous to newer publications, which cannot afford to reduce rates even temporarily. As a result of this cut, the Mid-Continent, of Louisville, has been discontinued. Its subscription list has been sold to Scribner's Magazine, and that periodical will be sent to its subscribers to the end of their terms. This discontinuance is a matter for regret, as the Mid-Coatinent was much superior in its literary character to the ordinary ventures of this kind, and promised to fill a place not occupied even by the more ambitious monthlies. The middle West should surely be able to support a high-class maga-

It was a funnel-shaped cloud with something like an incandescent light attachment that swept over New York and New Jersey, according to the reports sent out by excited press agents. Mr. Edison, who lives down that way, really ought to be restrained from taking liberties with the elements. The people thereabouts are eas-

An employe of the Pennsylvania railroad, n Philadelphia, has gained local celebrity by notifying the proper officials that he is getting too big a salary and wants it reduced. When other railroad employes hear of this they will at once conclude that the Philadelphia man is in the early stages

Sixty new members were received into the Western Association of Writers during its recent session at Warsaw. This indicates that the writing industry is picking up along with the revival in other business but so far there has been no announcement of an increase in wages.

The Boston rains descended upon the just | elected President of Peru, is a handsome Endeavorers with great impartiality, but | man, tall, erect and well proportioned their zeal was not dampened and they His hair is slightly tinged with gray, and went under cover and prayed with as much | at the top of his forehead is a

heartiness as before. If there is any virtue in a plous example Boston will be a better city for this visitation.

STATE PRESS OPINION.

If Indianapolis had as good reason to be roud of her receivers as of her Light Artillery she would stand away up at the top of the ladder of fame.-Muncie News. Mr. Morton's alliterative remark about viewless viscera of vacuity, vast volumes of value" is interesting, but ought to be supplemented by a diagram.—Lafayette Journal (Dem.)

Several leading (?) Democrats have discontinued "pointing with pride" to their utterances on the free-silver topics. They are now trying to climb "on to" the band-wagon.-Kendallville Standard.

We note that the Corydon Comet is rabidly free silver. So is the Hawesville Clarion, Tell City News and Evansville Courier.

Holy smoke! How you fellows will hate to eat crow.--Cannelton Enquirer. The Indiana Democracy has Bynum in the field talking for sound money, Shanklin on the editorial tripod preaching free silver and Dan Voorhees on the fence looking for a place to jump where there are no briars.

-Covington Republican.

to observe the Nicholson law to the letter. If this course is pursued there will be no cause for agitation and the public will calmly pass judgment on the merits of the law.-Logansport Pharos (Dem.)

Our advice to the liquor dealers would be

When you read about wages being increased, do not fall into the error of thinking they have reached the old Republican notch. They have only partly regained what they fell off when the Democratic party dropped in.—Rushville Republican.

Alas! what a collapse. How the free-coinage orators go lonesomely about the country with a pent-up Utica of red-hot re-marks sizzing under their front hair, and nobody caring to have the eloquence shot off at them. It is sad!—New Albany Ledger. A State Board of Embalming has been organized in Missouri, and in view of the rapid deterioration and disintegration Democracy in that State the leaders are justified in regarding the incident as both significant and ominous.—Lafayette Courier. Candian eggs are coming along in great hape. Last year, in March, we imported only 9,855 dozens; this year, in March, we bought from foreign countries 43,566 dezens. How does the farmer like this? And this

somewhat accounts for the present low price of eggs.—Bloomfield News. That eloquent Southern orator, John Temple Graves, did not exercise all possible "delicacy and discretion" in submitting Mr. Cleveland's letter on "heaven-directed love" frinds will admit that his efforts at sentinentality are a bit elephantine. - Terre

Senator Voorhees has concluded, after mature deliberation, that it won't do for him to make any free silver speeches. Drs. Roberts, Swafferd et al., of the leadership, read the riot act to the senior Senator, and he very suddenly concluded that he greatly needed rest.—Parke County Journal. If Secretary Morton, the vicious, vagari-

us, verbal vandal, would ventilate the viewless vastness of vaculty that lies under his hat, and eviscerate the virulent vision of verbosity whose visitations are provocative of volcanic vociferations like the above, he would vitrify the volume of violent vi-tuperation now venting itself upon him. Vide?-Petersburg Press

Old soldiers in many places are organizing to fight for their rights in the matter toward the veterans by the Hoke Smith reign has made this course necessary. One tion never compelled the soldier who served faithfully and honorably to this line of acion.-Fort Wayne Gazette.

In some counties the retiring treasurer was paid what he demanded as fees by the county commissioners. Not so in Jennings, lowever. Mr. Curtis did not ask the comners for an order. The money of the was in his hands, and he simply retained \$2,100. He or his bondsmen will pay it back, by reason of the decision of the Supreme Court. When?-North Vernon Re-

Democratic papers are now saying it is the purpose of the administration to advocate a tax on bank checks to make up the deficiency in the revenue. They forget there is a Republican House, and the Republicans long since abandoned that way of raising money. The stamp system is an English method of raising revenue. This administration is an English administration.

The action of Judge Woods in reducing one-half the sentences imposed upon Eumendable. The law is not an instrument of The power to punish for contempt of court is the only autocratic au-thority in the United States, and that judge s exercising this exceptional potency should see to it that no harsh or unusual nishment is inflicted .- Oxford Tribune. consin track this week, and the people nearly went wild, which is a reminder that the Terre Haute track is the only one

been made, and if that record is ever beaten it will be during the coming meetings of the trotting and fair associations. The lovers of sport who want to see the muchheralded two-minute horse must not fail to attend the coming meetings of the associa-tions named.—Terre Haute Mail. Our Democratic friends are very pain fully disturbed because Benjamin Harrison, William McKinley, Thomas B. Reed, Senator Allison and other possible Republican candidates for the presidency do not post laily bulletins announcing their views on

the money question. We notice that very few Democratic aspirants have defined their

earth on which the record of 2:011/2 has

positions on that matter, and they are now dead ducks in the political duck-yard. Why don't the faithful take a long pole and punch Dan Voorhees up a little? He is remarkably silent at present. - Frankfort Evidently the free-coinage-of-silver sentiment in this country is waning, rather than strengthening, as the silver advocates claim. The people are thinking more seriously about the matter and are concluding that it is not safe to experiment with a matter so mportant as money. They are becoming convinced that self-interest is largely back of the silver crusade, and that free coinage of silver, except on the basis of an international agreement, is dangerous. At least the people are deciding that a conservative

policy is the best. The money of the day is

good enough, and there is no occasion for any radical change in the monetary policy of the country.—Middletown News. The free silver people and the Democrats are determined that silver shall be the issue for 1896, and that the tariff is a thing of the past, but the masses of the people, the bone and sirew of this great country of ours, will not have it that way. They know what a treasury deficit means. They mow what it means for all our factories to be closed and our laboring people out of yment. They know what it means to read in the papers of great prosperity in English factories. They know it is all due to the Democratic free trade policy. So these ranters about free silver and free trade will not turn the people away from the real cause of the trouble. Protection to American industries and American laboring men will be the cry of 1896, and with this on her banner the Republican party will sweep the country.—Knightstown Banner.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

They say it takes a very smart microscopist to detect the powdered walnut shells used in cinnamon for its adultera-

Lee Song has caught on to civilization in splendid shape. This enlightened Chinaman, who lives at Lawrence, Kan., has sued a pretty American girl for breach of

The maiden name of Mrs. Lucretia Mott, the famous Quaker preacher, was Coffin, and she was born in Nantucket, being a ineal descendant of Sir Isaac Coffin, an dmiral of the blue in the British navy. It is said that if England were to beome a republic to-morrow, and there were a popular election for President, the Prince of Wales would be sure to receive a maority of all the votes in the United King-

In Boston there are women now who wear bloomers on the street as everyday garb, and at Asbury Park some of the wheeling suits around the hotel porches

Pierola, the rebel leader who has been

his courtesy. He was once a pro hilosophy in a Lima seminary, and he son-in-law of the Mexican Emperor

Ex-Speaker Reed has bought a country house near Grand Beach, Me., which he will occupy during the remainder of the season. It is two stories high, with wide-spreading piazzas around all sides. Old Orchard Beach is two miles distant.

The latest English religious novelty is smoking service. The following invitation has been widely circulated in Whitechapel: "If you want a smoke free come next Sinday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to Christ Church Hall. A free cup of tea if you like. Tobacco gratis.'

The Journal d' Hygiene suggests a simple method of determining whether a cesspool communicates with a well of drinking water. Pour into the cesspool about pint of fluorescin-eight ounces to one and one-half pints of water. In a very short time if any communication exists the well water will be colored a deep red.

To a verger who showed him to a seat a church, ex-Speaker, now Viscount Peel gave a sovereign. The honest man thought this must be a mistake for shilling, and went after the donor to turn it. "It was quite right," said Peel, kindly; "it was not for the seat, but for your bent back. I see you must have worked hard in your time."

The remains of Samuel Woodworth, the

poet, are soon to be cremated in San Fran-

cisco. At one time John Van Vard agitated the project of placing a bronze figure of the "Old Oaken Bucket" in Central Park, New York, but his plans were never carried out. In Massachusetts there is considerable talk of purchasing the site of the Woodworth homestead in Scituate and dedcating the ground to public use as a park. The Duke of Orleans is being charged with bad taste by the French press in sending the fragments of his sister's wedding breakfast to the French hospital in London. This left-over food filled three baskets and furnished rather a shabby evidence of royal generosity to the poor. The wedding dinner also was the cause of considerable disappointment to the French provincial royalists who attended it. Many of these gentlemen nave been of great use to the house of Orleans in past years, but being now as poor as Scotch lairds, in some instances, they were treated with scant courtesy. They had to sit at a second table, with no representative there of the royal family, the chamberlains snubbed them, and altogether they had an

unhappy time of it. THE HEROES OF THE UNION.

Fourth of July Article Which Is Still Readable and Timely. President Rankin, of Harvard University,

in the Independent In some respects, I have as much pride in the Confederate as in the Union soldier: in Stonewall Jackson, as in Sherman Let us agree that, in what is popularl called heroism, they were alike and equa

They were of the same race, in a ser the products of the same institutions; the great conquerors of modern days. To stand up unflinchingly against a storm of flery missiles, to keep unbroken ranks, when the hot shells were exploding over their heads; to sweep up an embankment, ridged with red-mouthed cannon; to move steadily upon the enemy's encampment and take it by surprise; to endure hardness in camp and field; to do all these things the blue and the gray were alike adequate. At first the gray had this advantage; they knew the use of firearms; they were accustomed to rough it, on horseback. Many of the Union soldiers had never fired a gun. But in respect to the timber of heroic souls are made, the Union soldier had this advantage. He was entirely and ideally unselfish in his devotion. He had given up home, loved ones, prospects; was ready to sacrifice his life for the of his native land. He knew what constituted his native land. It was ferson saw coming forth from the throes of the American revolution. It was the that political possibility for which prophets and martyrs had been longing through the ages; in which the hopes of humanity the world over were invested, the Uni-which Mr. Webster had glorified. The Co derate soldier mistakenly believed State and sacred rights were being vaded. He had no larger horizon that. The Union soldier had studied and American history; and he knew where the battle of Buli Run and Gettys burg, of Shiloh and Appomattax connected those fought by our ancestors in Engconquer. Let it be that the two conflicti armies were equally sincere, equally brave -why should not an American say so?yet here is a source of power which longed only to the men who felt that they were filling up that which was chind for humanity in the work of Hampden and Milton and Cromwell in the mother country, and of the continental fathers in our Think of this fact: At the end of

civil war ninety-five graduates of Cambridge University had fallen. Here New England's choicest, say, if you please, most pampered and favored young men, proverbially gather. And this is their record. The hum-ble, but not less heroic, Oberlin was there in full force. One of her professors raised a regiment. So, to a good degree, of the other colleges in the North and the West. Athens herself never had an army more intelligent. As to the issues of the strug-gle, as to what it meant to the Anglo-Saxon race alone, to the human race there was a quick apprehension. Never were there sol diers more elastic, more versatile, more enterprising, more capable, than the solilers of the Union army. It was true, as President Lincoln said: "There is not a brains enough to run this government."
Yes, it was the belief of the Union forces that the cause of man's freedom, the world over, and for all time, was at stake, and was intrusted to their keeping, that inspired them. The old battle-cries of freedom were ringing in their ears. The hands of martyrs and sages were beckoning them on. They were marching in that goodly fellowship. They were surmounting the last summits, where the Canaan of humanity's desire would lie lovingly eneath them. This is what made such m as Charles Russell Lowell and Robert Gould

Shaw, and gave them heroes' graves. And where are they now? Let the poet Lowell answer: "I see them muster in a gleaming row, With ever-youthful brows, that nobler show We find in our dull road their shining

track: e feel the orient of their spirit glow, Part of our life's unalterable good, all our saintlier aspiration: They come transfigured back,

Secure from change in their hig hearted ways, Beautiful evermore, and with rays
Of morn on their white Shields of Expec

This is what the unknown poet meant that weird war-lyric of John Brown: "John Brown's body lies a-moldering in the

But his soul goes marching on!" never die. In their Nation's life they have mortality. It is the immortality of sich George Ellot sings—the immortality of living in the lives of others till tim shall be no more. Their souls are march what these men did when they died. And when Independence day comes, their names linked with the names of the heroic dead of the war of the revolution, are like ointment poured forth; are wafted to the sky go westward and southward till the whole Nation feels how good it is to die that a country may live, that all the future may feel the pulse of a new life, especially

that youth may be inspired to heroic deeds ROOSEVELT IS GAME.

That Is His Reputation with Wild Beasts as Well as Men. Washington Star. "The papers are having a good deal fun with Theodore Roosevelt," remarked a far Northwestern Senator. "They make

a mistake, however. Roosevelt should be

taken seriously. When one knows the new president of the New York police board there is very little chance for mirth. He is a man of most tremendous energy, added to great brain power. He is what some man once call a 'steam engine in "For myself, without having any nate acquaintance with him, I a Theodore Roosevelt immensely. His force his vigorous intelligence, and withal his honesty, have led me to like him. Be-sides that, he is a man of dauntless courage. We know a good deal of Roosevel out West. You will hear of him al through the cattle ranges west of the Dakotas. He has fame there for absolute fearlessness. He has faced and killed more grizly bears, for one thing, than any two men who ever lived, and a man who enters into personal controversy with a grizzly bear, however well organized for the in-terview he may be, must have his nerve

il as on the bear oc it was noticed that he showed those white pers feel such a wondrous glee. "Aside from combats with bears and contests with bronchos, Roosevelt has the hesitatingly made valorous battle withree or four hard characters whose training the crossed in his Western rambles. character, who was regarded as desperate, and who did business under the nom de guerre of Long Ike, once helped himself to a glass of whisky which Roosevelt had poured out. Ike evidently relied on his length, his six-shooter and his evil fame to make good his insolence. He expected Roosevelt would submit tamely or pass it off as a joke.

"He was mistaken. Roosevelt in an in-stant had hold of him like a tiger, and be-fore Ike had gotten the whisky or anything else that he might boast of he was thrown into the middle of the street. Even then he didn't have peace, for Roosevelt was after him like a landslide, and had thrashed him lame and black and blue beore he was five minutes older. Our police board president then returned to the sa-loon perfectly calm, his white teeth mak-

ing their usual exhibition. "Nor was Long Ike's scalp his only ophy. The annals of the Northwest show others. To-day he is famous through the whole upper Missouri and Yellowstone country as a man utterly game, and you would not be able to find a character so reckless of his own safety in that region who would for slight cause pull on trouble with Theodore Roosevelt. In the words one who came in collision with him: 'He' one who came in collision with him: 'He's as clean strain game as a grizzly, and if there is any live thing on earth he's afraid of I'd like to see its brand and learn its range. I'd want to keep away from it."

A GOOD YOUNG WOMAN.

The Rich Miss Rockefeller Spends Her Time in Charitable Work.

Chicago Evening Post. young woman who will make the brilliant match of the year, Miss Rockefeller, whose engagement to Harold McCormick has just been announced, is of a personality so different from any other of the great helresses of America that her marriage will bring a new element into prominent and wealthy domestic life, says the New York Journal.

Miss Rockefeller is the youngest daughter of John D. Rockefeller, who is the richer of the two Rockefeller brothers, oil magwhose inventions have made a fortune for undreds of years yet to cor To adequately estimate the millions

great farming machines will make within a few years or the millions that will roll in with the filling of the countless barrels of oil from the Standard's wells. personality of this young woman so very interesting, and the fact that she is a girl

of one aim in life so very remarkable.

A variety of deeds do not fill her days, a great number of topics do not absorb he She lives but for one thing, and that charity. Charity with a capital C. Charity and leaves off at the same indefinite place. She gives away everything, from advice to dresses, and all her money, from the sum for which she must write her name upon a check to the last stray penny in her pocket-

To attempt to recount the benefactions of a young woman whose time is all given up to good deeds and whose bank account is nexhaustible would be impossible, and the ist would read like the benefactions of a

not go in society, as society is known, and that her face is not familiar in opera-box nor in the great ballrooms; nor is she requent dinner guest at the great fashion-This is true, but it is not for the lack invitations. Her breakfast plate is piled with satin envelopes and all day messengers bring in her invitations to go here, line there, and be present at something but one thing always interferes—charity It is a part of this young woman's charity to do nothing herself that the does not al low others to do, nor anything that would make them envious. Queer, isn't it, that this enormously wealthy young woman should deprive herself of the pleasure of an opera-box because the twenty young women of her Sunday-school class cannot sit in opera-boxes also.

She talks to them every Sunday morning about the evils of envy, and then she does all she can to keep envy away from them. Both Miss Edith, the one who is to narried, and Miss Alta, a sister two years older, who is not in very good health, teach Sunday school classes in Dr. Faunce's Baptist, Sunday school. This was the celebrated Dr. Armitage's old church, and for his sake, who was a good friend of John D. Rockefeller, and because this Baptist church is within easy walking distance from the Rockefeller house the whole family gath-

ers there every Sunday.

All are in the Sunday school. The girls teach. So does their mother. Mrs. Rockefeller's class is a Bible class of forty young men, among whom is her son, John D., jr. And another class is presided over by John D., sr. Thus all the members of the family are in the Sunday school. But it is Miss Edith who takes the lead in Sunday-school undertakings. The much-advertised skating rink in

commodation of her Sunday-school scholars-nice young shop girls, who have no other chance to skate, save upon Central Park lake, where skates are expensive and teachers scarce Miss Rockefeller considerately asks he mother's Bible class of young men to skate at the same time, and the young people have a grand time, pairing off together as they glide around the lovely electric-lighted expanse of lake. There are refreshments

afterward, and, mayhap, luxurious car-In the midst of it all Miss Edith, the idea oung hostess, beams with delight. These skating evenings cost her a prettier penny than would be needed for a grand city ball because the supper is finer, the music more

angel that it is worth while knowing how Harold McCormick, that clean-faced young man, hampered by good looks and so much money, happened to make such a good se-

As a matter of fact, young McCormick has always admired Miss Rockefeller from afar on account of the camaraderie she en afar on account of the camaraderie she enjoys with her father. One night, at a little gathering at the Rockefeller house, the host, Mr. Rockefeller, was asked to play.

"I cannot play to-night," he replied laughingly, but a little sadly, "because Edith is not at home. She plays the 'cello to my violin, and when I am making a mistake she touches me gently with her elbow, and I look around for what is wrong. I get the credit, and she does the work be so as to be well up on my part of the music Don't ask me to play when Edith is away.

This delighted the young man, who is of a sentimental turn of mind, and her naturally bright features became very lovely to him. At Christmas here sister Alta showed him a thousand Christmas boxes which Edith had filled for poor children, and she unrolled great, fleecy clouds of worsted crocheted by the same nimble

"I want that girl for my wife," young you can, my son," replied McCormick, sr., seeing the all-around worth in a way even his son failed to do, "but manage it in the old-fashioned way. Steal her away on horseback at dead of night, for it is th way you will ever get her. Her father'll fight you from the start."
And "fight" the parents did. How could they let her go so easily? Then came a long conditional engagement. The young woman was to traved abroad a year and the young man finish at Princeton. On the day of his graduation the engagement should be announced if, meanwhile, each was of the

changed them. As one of the instances of this young rirl's dutifulness it may be stated that during that long year abroad she never relaxed a minute of her attention to her father to write home to her flance, and that she allowed his letters to lie unopened until she had assorted her father' mail for him.

That she is od as herself is told by the fact that Mr. cerned that Edith shall have but \$1,000,000 on her marriage, and that the response has been: "Let her have not a dollar. It is she that is wanted, not her fortune."

The Immigrant Problem.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

While Americans are going to Europe this summer, the pauper immigrants of the old country are fanding here in larger numbers han ever before. It is claimed that the in migrant arrivals this year will be at least a million. When it is considered that two children are commonly counted as one person, that the steamers bring many people over and above their lawful complement who are not put down on the manifes that the companies land large forces men who are designated for the sake onvenience as stewards or employer ramp steamers fetch thousands to s orts, whose arrival is never counted; the reat numbers come in the sec nd are not reckened as immigran

aken into account, it will be seen that the estimate is not too large. The fares of the Italian imm very commonly paid by their relatives and friends in this country, who, if they have not the money, can obtain it readily without security from any one of the numerous Italian banks in American cities. There are dozens of these institutions in New York which lend money in this way a 100 and 200 per cent., getting it back from the first earnings of the imported immigrant. The banks also do a great business in contract labor, fetching over men by thou-sands to work on railways, in the mines or clsewhere. Of course, this is against the law, but it is extremely difficult of detec-

WORK OF A NOBLEMAN.

He Spends His Time and Money in Doing Good for Others. Letter in New York Times.

One would hardly seek in droughty, burned Kansas an English nobleman, are especially a nobleman who has forsaken the souls of those who are trying to save their bodies. And yet he is here, in the person of Sir Robert Norville, a jolly lit-tle round-bodied man, who, having circled globe nine times, has deemed it his mission to labor with this people as a minister in the Christian Church, or Church of the Disciples. Sir Robert Norville has undertaken the education of some 1,3% merely loaning it, to be paid back as the recipients of his generosity can find the means in later years. He usually exacts one-fourth the first year after the educafourth yearly thereafter. This money is then used again for the same purpose. Incidentally, he aids in building up weak cult at this time among a people strug-gling with poverty, brought about by re-peated crop failures. But a few evenings since he lectured in Uldale, once a prosperous little town of four hundred in tants, situated in the heart of what has been called the richest county in Kansas. Two years ago there were in Uldale twenty general merchandise stores, and there were all the evidences of prosperity. To-day, the population of that town numbers barely seventy-five souls, who are the patrons of the one store, and the one

upon hopes, even in the arid portion of the At one time there were two banks in Uldale to excite the cupidity of the free-booters of the Indian Territory, but a few miles distant; now there are no banks, nor is there need for any, for money has Norville found himself booked for a lecture, away. After his lecture he made an appeal for funds to aid a struggling churoffering to supplement the mite he might receive by the gift of an equal sum. To his surprise, he received \$15.35, to which he added a like amount, and bestowed the

bake shop remaining. Empty buildings attest to the faith that once entered into the makeup of Kansans who so largely live

purse upon the struggling church he was This queer character invariably pays all his own expenses, never accepting a in any shape for his personal use. He shuns public notice, saying he is serving his Master, who has brought him out of severe trials and troubles. severe trials and troub For two years his labors have been in the counties comprising what is known as

one community to another, aiding a church, or sending a girl to Illinois to education and prepare herself for a life of ome upon him with full force, and heris closing up his work preparatory to another move. This time he will leave Kansas and return to take up his task after visiting San Francisco, Australia, England and New York. He says this will be his last trip around the world, which will take him about a year to complete, when he will take up his work in this State again. In appearance he is as poverty-stricken as those among whom he labors, and yet his check at the banks in this city is worth thousands of dollars. He declined to talk of his life in the old country, simply admitting that his family rank high, but invariably adds that he has held no commit cation with them for years. It is certain

that he receives large remittances disectly from London, but little of which is ever expended upon himself. END OF THE MONITORS.

Superseded by the More Modern Engines of War.

Richmond is to lose its monitor fleet. That may not have much significance to Northern people, who fancy that within the past thirty years Richmond and the monitors have had no particularly close acquaintances, but it means a good deal to the citizens of the whilom Gibraltar of the Confederacy, for they know that when these grim iron hulks go the James river will have lost a picturesque and historic attraction. Most of these monitors are familiar with the James and its neighborng waters; some of them have spent nearly all their lives there since they were mustered out with the other veterans at the close of the rebellion, and laid up in ordinary to await the echoes of another war, Catskill, the Mahopas, the Manhattan, the Montauk, Nahant, Nantucket and Wyandotte will awaken pretty lively memories among some of the old soldiers and sailors gland. All of these crafts were authorized by Congress in April, 1862, im-mediately after the original Monitor, in her had demonstrated to the world the value of Ericeson's invention during the following them at Boston, five or six at on the Dela-Pittsburg and another at Cincinnati-and these two fresh excellent and the souvenirs that the guests water vessels are among the best of the carry away cost more. But that is not the entire lot. All of them rendered useful and some of them brilliant service. They are sister ships of our own battle-scarred Passatc. Side by side with her the Mon-tauk, Catskill, Nantucket and Nahant underweat their awful baptism of fire in the ong siege of Charleston and the hattan was in the fleet at Mobile when a torpedo sent the Tecumseh and her hun-dred brave hearts to the bottom of the bay. The war had left no more realistic relies than these stout mailed sea fighters, with than these stout mailed sea nanters, with marks of shot and shell on sides and turrets. They are to-day, for the most part, just as peace found them—with their old, smoothed-bore, muzzle-loading guns and their simple grass hopper engines. In size, speed, power, they are insignificant beside ch monsters as the Texas or New and yet, taking them altogether, these bat-tered monitors, with all their crudeness and their ugliness, are the most fleet in existence. Not another dozen ships anywhere on the river or ocean can boast of such sustained service or so many or tell such stories of valor and victory. For thirty years they have been waiting in mute idleness another chance to defend their country. Long ago stricken from the active lists, they now vanish from the reserve lists. Some go to the junk heap; some by order to the ship hospital at the League Island Navy Yard. A few like our Passaic will end their days as practice vessels of the naval militia. Only one or two of the most decrepid are to be left at the old rendezvous near Richmond, where they have been lying in the "sweet water" of the James, far from the corrod-

ing and barnacle-crusting waves of the Where the Trouble Is. New York Commercial Advertiser. Mr. Spofford, the congressional librarian, is noted as a statistician as well as a same mind. And, of course, nothing librarian, but he is unable to master the mplicated system of accounts devised by

> the accounts are not made up properly which means that the red-tape method have reached the extreme.

chief clerks in the Treasury Department

It is interesting to learn that the force in

the library cannot draw salaries because

Philadelphia Record. Mr. Depew was chased aboard hi steamer by the newspaper interviewers, to one of whom he said on the presidential question: "Well, there are only five men in it—Harrison, McKinley, Reed, Allison and Morton. The last name might be printed in capitals." Sly Chauncey! He gives Morton the capitals, but he assigns

to Harrison the first place at table! The General Opinion.

Detroit Free Press (Dem.) That General Harrison will be a formid-able opponent to McKinley, Reed, Allison and other ambitious Republican leaders for the presidential nomination, there is scarce-ly a doubt.

Looking Forward.

Kansas City Journal. An Eastern genius has constructed plcycle which can be folded up and buced to the size of a single wheel. hall yet see the dawn of the